THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 52. SATURDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S. :—

Miss N. L. Smyth,
400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, Mar. 14th, 3 p.m.—Hyde Park—Mrs. Davies. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—Bow Baths Hall—Rev. R. W. Sorensen on "Towards Democracy." Chair: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
Monday, Mar. 15th, 8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—General meeting.
Tuesday, Mar. 16th, 2.30 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane, N.E.—Mrs. Bouvier. Chair: Miss Manicom.
8 p.m.—Limehouse, Burdett Road—Mrs. Walker. Chair: Miss Beamish.
8 p.m. — Poplar Women's Hall — Miss S. Pankhurst. Chair: Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—53 St. Leonard St.—Miss Chesley. Chair: Mrs. Tollon.
3 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Chair: Miss Beamish.
Wednesday, Mar. 17th, 8 p.m.—Chrisp St.—Mrs. Drake. Chair: Mr. Broome.
8 p.m.—Ford Road—Mrs. Walker. Chair: Miss Beamish.
Thursday, Mar. 18th, 8 p.m.—124 Barking Road—Mr. Carlton Smith. Chair: Mrs. Parsons.
8 p.m.—175 Dalston Lane — Miss Barry. Chair: Miss Manicom.
Friday, Mar. 19th, 3 p.m.— Poplar Women's Hall.—Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—Canning Town, Beckton Rd.—Rev. C. A. Wills.
8 p.m.—Poplar, Piggott St.—Mrs. Davies.
7—10 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Club.
8 p.m.—Forest Gate Station—Mrs. Walker.
Sunday, Mar. 21st, at 3 p.m.—Victoria Park — Miss M. Wright. Chair: Miss Manicom.
8 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Mrs. Parsons, Mr. John Scurr. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Miss M. Wright, Mr. E. Duval. Chair: Mrs. Drake.

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or book to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

SUFFRAGE CLUBS. Poplar, 20 Railway St., 7 to 10 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
Bow, 400 Old Ford Road, Fridays 7 to 10.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

We urgently need subscriptions to help us to pay the heavy milk bill for our centres in Bow, Bromley, Poplar and Canning Town ; also gifts of :

EGGS.

For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE, BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT, COD LIVER OIL AND MALT, GLAXO AND VIROL.

We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.

FOR BABY.

Four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.

Two nightgowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

Doctor attendances and baby weighing—400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Mondays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Thursdays 2.30 p.m.; 14 Butcher's Rd., Canning Town.

Mothers may have the leaflets on baby-feeding by applying at any of the centres.

OUR COST-PRICE RESTAURANTS

400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
20 Railway Street, Poplar.
53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley.

Two-course meals 2d. (children 1d.)
Soup 1d. a pint with a piece of bread.

Will you send us a gift of provisions to reduce our bills, which are growing rapidly with the rising prices ?

OUR FACTORY.

Price lists for our toys, garments and shoes may be had on application to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow.

Help us to produce skilled work at a living wage.

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE MEETS AT LAST.

On Thursday, March 4th, the Poplar Local Representative Committee for the administration of the Prince of Wales's Fund met for the first time since November 4th.

The fact that the Committee never meets has latterly become something of a scandal in the Borough, and eventually the L.C.C. Members for the Borough, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mr. St. John Hutchinson, and Mr. Yeo, M.P., with Mr. George Lansbury, who asked leave to join them, sent out a circular letter to all the members of the Committee, asking them to sign, if they wished the Committee to meet. When this letter eventually reached the Mayor, he said that he had intended to call a committee in any case. He remarked that he had intended to call a committee some time previously, but had failed to do so. We, therefore, conclude that the circular letter fulfilled a happy purpose in so stimulating the Mayor in his intentions as to prevent another failure!

For the first time since the formation of the Committee, the minutes were read. As a rule, the Mayor usually begins by saying: "Is it your pleasure that I sign these minutes?" On this occasion Miss Lawrence moved that the minutes be read, and the motion was carried.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst stated that she believed that at the last meeting it had been resolved that lists of persons who applied for registration at the libraries, and who were dismissed by the clerk in charge, should be supplied to the Ward Committees in question, in order that the Committees might make further inquiry in cases of doubt. There was no record of this in the minutes.

Councillor Banks stated that he also had some recollection of this. It afterwards transpired, when resolutions were being read out, that there is no competent shorthand writer, for the clerk who was present to perform this service proved exceedingly slow in taking resolutions down.

The main business of the evening began when Miss Susan Lawrence moved a resolution that the Committee should meet monthly. This simple and reasonable suggestion provoked extreme opposition.

Miss Lawrence said that the duty of administering the Prince of Wales's Fund had been laid upon the Committee, and that the Mayor was merely the chairman, with no other powers than those entrusted to him by the Committee. She declared that it was entirely irregular for the Mayor to ignore the Committee as he had done, and stated that other Mayors' Committees were meeting regularly to transact their business.

Councillor Banks, in seconding the resolution, pointed out that important communications from the Government had been received and dealt with without reference to the Committee. The colonial gifts of flour, meat, potatoes, etc., had been received, and all sorts of arrangements had been made in regard to them without reference to the Committee.

The Mayor interrupted to say that the colonial gifts came to *him* as Mayor, not as chairman of the Committee, and that he was entitled to dispose of them as *he* thought best. But as Mr. St. John Hutchinson pointed out later, why was the question of the colonial gift put on the agenda, if the Mayor's Committee had nothing whatever to do with it?

Mr. Banks persisted that the business of the Committee should be done by the Committee, as had been intended.

The Mayor was very angry. He said: "Now I am going to answer you. We have had great trouble in keeping off the Fund people that certain people have wanted to foist on to it." He complained that there had been a deputation to Mr. Herbert Samuel, and declared that a "certain local paper" had made objectionable comments on his arrangements.

Councillor Bussey declared that there was no need for the Committee to meet. It might wisely be adjourned till the end of the War. He thought that "if there were no meetings our friend opposite would have more time to devote to editing a certain local paper." He considered the resolution a reflection on the Mayor.

Councillor Green, who was dressed in khaki, also considered the resolution a vote of censure on the Mayor. He thought that it was a good thing for committees to meet regularly, but he would vote against the resolution. Councillor Barge also objected

(*Continued on page 211, col. 1.*)

MADE IN OUR FACTORY.

PUBLIC MEETING

HIGHBURY HALL,

Friday, March 26th, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:
Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Mr. VICTOR DUVAL Mr. FRANKLIN

Tickets 6d. and 3d.

— Collection for E.L.F.S. Funds —

A Public Meeting

BOW BATHS HALL,

On Sunday, March 14th, at 8 p.m.

Rev. W. R. SORENSEN,
Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Music — Miss HELSBY and Mr. ERIC CHAPPELOW.

Meeting to form Branch of

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives——

St. Stephen's Church Hall,

EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD,

Monday, March 15th, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:
Mrs. SCURR Mrs. DRAKE
Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST
Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY
Mrs. DESPARD
Mrs. THOMPSON Mrs. HOLT

WOMEN'S HALL,

400 Old Ford Road, Bow,

Sunday, March 21st, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:
Mrs. PARSONS
Mr. JOHN SCURR.

Chair: Mrs. BOUVIER. MUSIC.

Poplar Women's Hall,

20 RAILWAY STREET,

Sunday, March 21st, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:
Miss M. WRIGHT
Mr. E. DUVAL.

Chair: Mrs. DRAKE. MUSIC.

A General Meeting of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes will be held at 20 Railway St., Poplar, at 8 p.m. on Monday, March 15th. All members should make a point of being present.

STARVING ON 5s. A WEEK.

An inquest was held last Saturday on the body of Mary Hoskin, an old age pensioner, aged 77. She died of privation, and the coroner stigmatised her weekly 5s. as "entirely inadequate for her wants." It is, of course, monstrous that we, as a nation, should expect old people to provide themselves with lodging, food, fuel, and clothes out of 5s. a week. This is one of the many things that women must put right when they have the power to do so.

In the House of Commons on Mar. 3rd, Mr. Bird asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the increased cost of living, Old Age Pensions might be raised from 5s. to 6s. a week. Mr. Asquith refused.

SALFORD SWEATERS.

The Salford Board of Guardians pays the women whom it employs for cleaning the Infirmary 15s. a week. Some of the women are widows with little children dependent on them, some have to keep invalid husbands and as many as four children.

A resolution that in view of the increased cost of living, the wages of these women should be increased to 16s. a week, was moved but defeated.

We wish that the Guardians who voted against it might be made to live for a time as those poor women have to do.

WOMEN! JOIN THE

East London Federation of the Suffragettes —

WE NEED YOU!

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name .....

Address .....

I enclose 1½d. to cover membership and postage.

I enclose 4s. 4d. for a year's WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name .....

Address .....

TO DISCUSS THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN RELATION TO WAR AND PEACE.

THREE GREAT MEETINGS

For Men and Women will be held at the

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER,

On Monday, March 22nd, at 11 a.m. and 2.30 and 6 p.m.

CHAIRMAN: THE REV. W. TEMPLE. Speakers:—

H. W. Nevinson, Esq. — Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin.
The Rev. Richard Roberts. — Miss Zoe Fairfield.
Miss Eglantine Jebb. — The Rt. Rev. The
Miss Catherine E. Marshall. — Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
The Rev. Dr. Orchard. — The Rev. E. S. Woods.
The Rev. A. H. Gray. — Miss Maude Royden.
Mrs. Barbara McKenzie. — The Rev. Dr. Dearmer.
Mrs. Bruce Glasier.

Reserved Seats—	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
For the 3 Meetings	18	0	12	6	6	0	2	6
For 1 Meeting	7	6	5	0	2	6	1	0

A Limited number of Free Admission Tickets on application.

Programmes and tickets may be had from Miss Lucy Gardner, "The Collegium," 92 St. George's Square, London, S.W. Stamped, addressed envelopes should be sent when applying for tickets.

N.B.—Please send for Programmes for distribution, and speak of this Conference to your friends.

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The

Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

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Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

No. 52.—Saturday, March 13th, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

HOUSEWIVES WHERE DO YOU COME IN?

Almost every day that Parliament is sitting, War Emergency legislation is introduced by the Government, and hurried through with the briefest of discussion; even the Ministers in charge of the Bills having but the vaguest knowledge of what is being done. Thus on the Naval Discipline Bill, Sir John Simon, the Attorney General, said that Dr. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, would prefer to explain the clauses of the Bill, and that he would not venture to do so; but when Dr. Macnamara rose to deal with the matter, he had frequently to resort to "I think, but I am not sure," and "I think, but I do not know." He was "not quite sure," for instance, for what offences the death penalty was to be imposed!

In regard to dismissal from the Service, Dr. Macnamara said:

"We say that in every case there shall be discretion to say that a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years may be accompanied with a sentence of dismissal from His Majesty's service."

Mr. Chamberlain asked whether a man might be dismissed without a court-martial on a sentence inflicted by a commanding officer.

Dr. Macnamara answered: "Yes, up to two years." But after a little further probing by Mr. Chamberlain, Dr. Macnamara said: "I think the summary jurisdiction of an officer only goes up to three months imprisonment." After still further probing he said he *thought* that sentences of dismissal could only be given by court-martial. Surely Parliament and the public are entitled to know exactly what is intended.

The Defence of the Realm Act which was passed last year without discussion, has this year been amended, but short though its life was, last years' Act had established its evil precedent, and the amending Act has failed to re-instate the pre-war conditions in regard to our popular liberties which had been hardly won by centuries of effort.

Because of the War, opposing politicians agree, ostensibly at least, in allowing the Government to throw at any time any part of the social structure into the melting pot. But hitherto the great vested interests have been generously compensated whenever they have been interfered with—only the poor wage earners and soldiers' and sailors' dependents have been put off with paltry doles and inquisitorial questionings as to their minutest ways and means.

The railways have been taken over, but the dividends of the railway shareholders and the salaries of the directors are assured to them.

Schools are taken for billetting the troops, and children of eleven are pressed into the labour market, but no compensation is given to the poor children who lose their only capital—a little education with which to better their position.

Surely for those children who unfortunately have been taken from school, State scholarships should be held in trust for them in order that they may return to their studies later on. They can never do so without such help. Even such scholarships however, will never compensate them for the risk of overstrain that they are being made to face.

The latest Defence of the Realm Amendment Bill, which Mr. Lloyd George introduced on March 9th, is a very far reaching measure.

It amplifies the powers of controlling factories where war material is being made which the Government took under the Defence of the Realm Act 1914, and gives the Government power to take over, for the purpose of making war material, any other factories at present employed in other ways, that it may wish. The Government can now regulate or restrict the work in any factory or workshop, remove plant from any factory to any factory, and take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing the workers employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.

The Government's hurried pushing forward of this Bill, and Mr. Lloyd George's speech, indicating very far-reaching re-organisation of the output of munitions of war, are very generally considered to have been largely due to the labour troubles on the Clyde and elsewhere. It may be that the Government is of opinion that the employers have been obstinate and mean in their treatment of the men's claims, and that under Government control the workers may be more generously dealt with. Or it may be that the Government intends merely to exercise a stricter discipline. Time will show.

Certainly it is clear that the great capitalist "Captains of Industry," those wonderful business men, toward whom all women, and most men, are supposed to look in respectful awe, have proved themselves to be not such very able organisers as we have been led to believe, otherwise the State would never have been permitted to come in, with the consent of all parties, to take the control of vast industries out of their hands in this time of national crisis.

Certainly, too, the fact that the Government is doing this, and with scarcely a murmur of dissent, shows how much the Government *can* do, when only it considers it to be worth while. Yet the cost of living remains at famine height, and the Government refuses to act.

Meantime, the controversy as to who and what is to blame for the rise in food prices still continues, and the researches of the committee appointed to inquire into the matter remain a sealed book to us all.

What is wanted is a public inquiry into the profits made out of food, fuel, and other necessaries, the books of the traders concerned being compulsorily submitted for inspection, with a view to fixing the prices at which commodities are to be sold, and the exact percentage of profit which shall be permitted to the traders in each commodity.

An outcry has been raised because it is found that Mr. Montague Meyer has been allowed a commission of 2½ per cent. on the timber which he has bought for the War Office. Yet the shippers and food traders are not content with 2½ per cent. profit.

But someone will reply that the average trader does not do business on the gigantic scale of the War Office. True, but it is not the fault of the poor people who are suffering under famine prices, that there are too many people engaged in the provision trade.

In any case the public ought to know what the profits are and how they are being made.

Working housewives, proclaim your right to be informed, and to have a share in deciding this vital matter!

When all other interests are cared for, where do you come in?

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

CHILD LABOUR.

In the House of Commons on March 4th, Mr. Chaplin again made urgent demand for the employment of child labour.

In reply, Mr. Asquith repeated his answer to Mr. Bathurst on August 28th:—

"The matter is well within the discretion of the local authorities, who have already had their attention called to it by the Board of Education."

He said that, before agreeing to the employment of children, local authorities should first see that "every effort" had been made to obtain adult labour, and that there was no other form of labour "practically or immediately available for the work"; also that the employment given to children must be "light and suited to their capacity," and that it must not be allowed to continue "beyond the emergency" which the War has caused.

How little the vague safeguards indicated will mean in practice may be gathered from the exultation of the extremists voicing the demand for child labour. When Sir Harry Verney urged that the farmers should co-operate with the Board of Agriculture, and inform the Board as to the farms on which there is a shortage of labour, and the vacancies which it is desired to fill, Mr. Walter Long replied: "*You will have no co-operation from me. . . . All the farmers want is what we have got from the Prime Minister.*"

TIME FOR A NO RENT STRIKE!

In the House of Commons, on March 4th, Mr. Barnes drew attention to the raising of rents by Glasgow landlords. One landlord wrote to his tenants as follows:—

"Dear Madam,—The Government having increased the tax on property by 1s. 3d. per £ for the present year, I beg to give notice that I am obliged to increase the rent of the house occupied by you to £21 per annum, taxes extra, commencing 28th May, 1915."

The rent of this particular house had been £19.

Mr. Barnes asked for legislation to prevent landlords raising the rent, but Mr. McKinnon Wood, on behalf of the Government, merely made excuses.

Certain Members of Parliament are highly indignant because inquiries are being made into the Naval and Military pay that they may be receiving, in order that a like amount may be deducted from their Parliamentary £400 a year.

Perhaps now they will begin to understand the feelings of soldiers' and sailors' wives and mothers, and persons suffering through the War, who have had to submit to a sharper and more cheese-paring inquisition.

BOOTS.

In the House of Commons on March 3rd, questions by Mr. W. C. Anderson and others drew from Mr. Harold Baker the fact that Messrs. E. Penton and Sons, of Mortimer Street, W., have been appointed boot buyers to the Army. Mr. Penton and another managing director receive salaries of £600 a year each, and the firm E. Penton and Son, £1,000 for each million pair of boots received by the War Office. 3,700,000 pair of boots having been received, the payment due to the firm is £3,700.

Mr. Baker admitted that complaints had been made in regard to the boots, and that a member of the War Office Staff had gone to France to investigate the matter.

On March 4th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Barlow stated that the boots supplied to a certain battalion, by a certain contractor, were passed by the boot "*expert*," and "looked charming," but when "put on the men's feet they would not hold together—the soles had a curious way of departing from the uppers. After a good deal of struggle the contractor was forced to take the boots back."

About a month later a further supply of boots was ordered from a new contractor, these turned out to be these same boots that had already been rejected. But the new contractor was charging 1s. 9d. more for them.

This sort of calculated dishonesty is surely infinitely more reprehensible than petty thefts by very poor people. But fraudulent contractors go unpunished.

WOMEN AND ARMY WORK.

On March 8th, in the House of Commons, Mr. W. C. Anderson stated that Messrs. R. Ainsworth and Sons, of Cleator, War Office Contractors, employ women in the manufacture of khaki thread, at the rate of 7s. and 8s. a week, with a bonus of 1s. to 2s., for 60 hours' work, and that the women sometimes work eleven and twelve hours a day.

Manchester Trade Union officials allege that in many instances women are employed on Army clothing for 60 hours a week at a wage of little more than 10s.

The Amalgamated Union of Clothiers' Operatives is demanding 3s. 1½d. for making a soldier's overcoat. The Union points out that the Government has fixed flat rates for contractors, and demands a flat rate for the workers. Prices for Army clothing, even in the Manchester district, vary so much that some firms are paying 1s. 10d. for machining, for which other firms only pay 1s. 1d. Mr. Watson, the local secretary of the A.U.C.O., gave a representative of the *Manchester Courier*, the other day, instances of women being paid 3½d. for machining, 1¼d. for finishing, and ¾d. for pressing khaki trousers.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 24th. Mr. W. C. Anderson asked whether steps had been taken to bring before the various Trade Boards the need for raising, in view of the increased cost of living, the minimum rates which have been fixed at from 2½d. to 3¼d. an hour for women and up to 6d. an hour for men.

Mr. Runciman said that the Tailoring Trade Board had given notice to vary their minimum rate for women engaged in bespoke tailoring from 3¼d. to 3½d. an hour. Mr. Runciman was of opinion that the worker's representatives on the Board should raise the question of an increase "if they consider that the circumstances warrant it."

We hope that the worker's representatives will take this course, but we cannot agree that the Government nominees on the Trade Boards and the Government itself can evade responsibility. The Government has refused to take action to keep down the food prices, and Mr. Runciman stated in the food price debate that the best way to meet the situation is by raising wages!

(Continued from front page.)

to a "certain local paper," and considered the resolution a vote of censure on the Mayor.

Councillor Brown moved an amendment that: "The Committee shall meet as and when the Mayor desires."

Miss Wintour and others said that they did not wish their votes to offend the Mayor, but they intended to vote for Miss Lawrence's resolution.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson said that he did not wish to say anything to offend the Mayor or to reflect in any way upon his administration. The Mayor might be as good an administrator as the Angel Gabriel himself—indeed he might have been much better—but since the Committee had been formed for the purpose of administering the Fund, he thought that it should meet regularly to do its work. The Mayor must not take this as a personal attack upon him.

"But I do," said the Mayor, and went on to protest that he had worked hard, and that almost everyone had been satisfied.

After many more speeches, Councillor Brown's amendment was put and lost, and at this the Mayor most bitterly complained. After some further discussion another amendment: "That the Committee should meet every two months, unless the Mayor saw fit to call it earlier," was moved and defeated; and then Miss Susan Lawrence's was put and carried by a narrow majority.

The Mayor then complained still more bitterly, and with tears in his voice. He said he would not go on doing the work; that the Committee must manage it itself; that he would have a Local Government Board inquiry. He should remember that those whose administration is good need not fear questioning or committee meetings.

The Committee then proceeded to console him and soothe his wounded feelings, as though he had been a fractious child, and finally, after lengthy discussion, a resolution thanking him for his services was passed.

Less consideration has been shown to the unfortunate "distress cases," for whom the Mayor evolved the munificent scale of 4s. a week for an adult, and 1s. a week for a child, or for those whose relief he has cut down from time to time, though the circumstances which led the Ward Committees to recommend the full scale of relief have remained unchanged.

After a great deal of time had been wasted in pacifying the Mayor, the next business was proceeded with.

But either the interest of the committee had died with the personal discussion of the Mayor and his susceptibilities, or the members had become wearied with wrangling.

Mr. Cruse's various objections to the way in which relief was being administered, fell on almost deaf ears. Seeing this, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst moved that the correspondence between the Local Government Board and the Mayor, and the Mayor and the Ward committees, be referred to the General Purposes Committee to consider and report upon; also that the Cabinet Committee be asked to raise the scale of relief under the Prince of Wales's fund in accordance with the increased cost of living. This was carried without dissent, one or two councillors waking up to the fact too late and saying: "Oh, eh, I did not hear."

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst then moved the resolution which we believe was carried before, but has gone unrecorded in the minutes, to the effect that lists of applicants whom the clerks at the libraries refuse to register, or whose names are registered but subsequently struck off the list by officials at the Town Hall, shall be sent to the Ward Committees, in order that they may make further inquiries in doubtful cases.

The Mayor said, that in doubtful cases Miss Pankhurst consulted Mr. Herbert Samuel. At this there was a good deal of jeering from the Mayor's friends who had protested against the regular meetings of the committee. Miss Pankhurst replied that she always wrote to headquarters in doubtful cases, and asked why the Mayor should object. She pointed out that charwomen had been struck off the list because it was assumed that charwomen must of necessity be casual workers. The resolution was lost.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst then moved that the names of women recommended for the workrooms by the Ward committees, should be sent direct by the Ward Secretaries to the workroom Secretary, as under present conditions the names were sometimes held up at the Town Hall for a considerable time. She quoted the cases of two girls who were recommended for the workroom by the Bow West Ward committee. The following details had been supplied to her by the Ward Secretary:—

January 20th.—Ward Secretary wrote forwarding the two names to the Joint Secretaries at the Town Hall. Ward Secretary received no reply to her letter.

February 3rd.—Ward Secretary wrote to Secretary of workroom to ask whether she had been notified of these and other recommendations.

February 5th.—Workroom Secretary replied that she had not received cards of two cases in question and was unable to send for women whose cards had not been received.

February 12th.—Ward Secretary wrote asking Secretaries at Town Hall why Ward Committee's recommendation not dealt with. (No reply).

February 23rd.—Ward Secretary wrote asking Secretaries at Town Hall for reply to letter of February 12th.

February 27th.—Reply from Town Hall stating: "Notified to attend February 25th—No response."

Inquiries at the home of one of the girls proved that she had been taken to hospital with Gastric Ulcers, probably due to her privations, three days before she was summoned to the workroom.

Members of the committee appeared to consider such delays to be of no importance, for the motion fell to the ground unseconded.

The *Times* of March 8th gave a "carefully compiled" budget of expenditure for "an average working-class family of four people during one week in 1899, 1914, and 1915," which we reproduce below:—

	1899 s	d	1914 s	d	1915 s	d
Bread (10 lbs.)	1	8	1	10	2	8
Bacon (1 lb.)	0	11	1	2	1	3
Cheese (1 lb.)	0	0	0	9	1	0
Flour (3½ lbs.)	0	5	0	5½	0	9
Butter (1 lb.)	1	0	1	2	1	4
Biscuits (1 lb.)	0	0	0	8	0	9
Tea (¼ lb.)	0	9	0	10	0	11
Sugar (2 lbs.)	0	3½	0	4	0	6½
Meat (4 lbs.)	2	2	2	10	3	4
Eggs (6)	0	3	0	6	1	6
Ham (¼ lb.)	0	7	0	9	0	10
Jam (3 lbs.)	1	1	1	5	1	6
Golden Syrup (2 lbs.)	0	0	0	6½	0	6½
Fish (3 lbs.)	0	0	1	0	1	6
Soap	0	0	0	7	0	7
Oil (1 gallon)	0	7	0	10	0	10
Coals (1 cwt.)	1	0	1	3	1	9
Wood	0	3	0	3	0	4
Sultanas (1 lb.)	0	2	0	2½	0	3
Currants (1 lb.)	0	4	0	4	0	4
Potatoes (8 lbs.)	0	4	0	4	0	4
Soda (1 lb.)	0	1	0	1	0	1
Rice (1 lb.)	0	3	0	3	0	3
Milk	1	0	1	0	1	3
Blue	0	1	0	1½	0	1½
	15	8½	19	8	24	8½

The *Times* adds:—"Since the beginning of the War and the gradual increase in prices, a number of these items have been dropped from the weekly provision list. To the docker the War has made a luxury of eggs, fish, biscuits, and golden syrup. Sultanas and currants would appear only occasionally at the best of times. On the other hand the statement shows no allowance for rent, national insurance, clothes, beer, or tobacco. Rent in East London would probably work out at 7s. a week for two rooms. Milk, if there were a baby, and there generally is, would cost a good deal more than the 1s. 3d. allowed for it. To a man earning 30s. a week and spending 7s. on rent, a weekly food bill of over a sovereign is impossible."

Then how does the Government Committee of the National Relief Fund imagine that a family of six or more can live on £1 a week?

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

HOW SOLDIERS' WIVES ARE TREATED.

Army order No. 12, dated 26th February, 1915, promised that extra allowances to meet the increased cost of living should be granted from March 1st. Wives of territorials have now received a circular letter anouncing that the increased allowances are not to be paid to them until Monday, April 12th. This is a great hardship for the women, because the shopkeepers will not be content to wait till then. The excuse that this has been done as a result of great pressure of work is absurd, because it must surely take as long to send out the circulars as to dispatch the postal drafts. But the falsity of the excuse is rendered the more obvious when we learn that the Territorial Force Association has time to write to women to tell them that because one of the children may happen to be in the Sick Asylum, the amount of its keep is to be deducted.

One soldier's wife writes:—

I have had my little boy taken away with Measles to the Sick Asylum. They came and saw to the room and took his bed away, which was quite right. In the meantime, I had kept my little girl aged ten away from school, but she was sent for as she had already had the Measles about four years ago, and they thought that she could not give it to the other children.

I forgot to mention my husband was home for his five days leave before going to France, this took place about three weeks ago. The authorities were so much afraid that my husband would give the complaint to the other soldiers, that he had to have a bath and his clothes baked. And I, who had to do for the child, was taken no notice of. Surely a woman's clothes would carry germs more than a man's. I asked them if they were going to boil me. They said it was the order of the Commanding Officer. Is that what they call Red Tape?

I had the enclosed sent to me last week. They were too busy to give the extra money, but not too busy to deduct the 2s. a week for my boy while he is away. You can guess how disappointed I was at not getting more money on the 1st as promised, especially while everything is so dear.

With all good wishes to you and the DREADNOUGHT.

On March 3rd, the case of Mrs. Burgess whose husband was killed in action in East Africa on September 25th, 1914, was brought up in the House of Commons. Mr. Burgess and her children were granted only 14s. a week. Mr. Harcourt on behalf of War Office said that Mrs. Burgess was only entitled to 8s., but 14s. had been given in view of the special circumstances.

Railway shareholders have their dividends secured to them, boot and timber buyers to the Army have thousands of pounds payed to them, but the wives and children of men who gave their lives, are reduced to penury!

THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

At the Newcastle Assizes on March 15th, James McVay, an official of the National Amalgamation of Labour, was summoned for slander by John Wright, a foreman, employed by Messrs. John Rowell, Ltd., Gateshead, where a number of girls and women were employed. It was alleged that McVay had charged Wright with immorality, both in an interview with the secretary of the company and at a trade union meeting. McVay said he thought it was his duty to pass on the complaints, and it was urged on his behalf that these occasions were privileged.

The judge agreed that the occasions were privileged, but thought there was evidence of express malice to go before the jury, though no evidence was given to show that McVay had any personal grudge against Wright.

In summing up the judge said that the jury need not consider whether the statements made against Wright were true. They must take it that they were untrue, and that Wright by coming into Court had already cleared his character. The jury, therefore, did as they were bid, and returned a verdict in Wright's favour, damages being assessed at £75.

If the judge's summing up is good law, a jury in such cases appears superfluous; they have only to do as they are told.

The matter is of very grave importance, for if the truth or untruth of such charges is not to be considered, and whoever tries to expose such a villain as Wright is, (if the charges against him are true), is liable to punishment, there is little protection indeed for the poor working girl.

Wright was told by the employers that if he could not clear his character he would be dismissed. The judge has declared that he must be given a certificate of good conduct, merely because he has come into Court.

IN THE LABOUR MARKET.

The pithead women employed by Kinneil Cunnel and Coking Coal Co., of Bo'ness, have struck work for 6d. a day extra, which would only bring their wages up to a paltry 15s. a week. The employers have offered 2d. and 3d. a day, but the women are standing out for 6d.; good luck to them.

In the meantime, we regret to learn that men (according to the *Scotsman*) are acting as blacklegs, and doing the women's work.

Messrs. Miller, Son and Co., Ltd., printers, of Norwich Street, Fakenham, were fined 2s. 6d. and costs, in the case of each of seven girls, whom they had illegally employed on overtime, and 10s. and 11s. costs in the case of a boy of 17, whom they had illegally employed on overtime on a monotype machine, which did the work of four men. Messrs. Miller had attempted to deceive the inspector by telling him that the illegality had only occurred once, yet it had really taken place four times in that same week.

The small fines imposed are not likely to have a strongly deterrent effect.

The committee appointed to inquire into the question of production in engineering and ship-building establishments engaged on Government work has recommended that women's labour shall be extended in the trades in question. The committee has *not* recommended that where a man is replaced by a woman she shall receive the same weekly wage as that which was paid to him. But let us hope that both women and men will combine to insist upon this!

A CHILD WORKER.

On March 8th, the Manchester Coroner's Court investigated the suicide of a little boy of eleven who was said to have taken poison because his stepmother scolded him.

The inquiry revealed the fact that after he left school in the evening the boy, who was exceptionally clever, was employed as page boy in a doctor's surgery.

The stepmother was censured by the Coroner, who said that because of her nagging she was morally as much responsible for the child's death as if she had killed him with her own hands. We wonder how much the Coroner knew of the inner story. Would he hold himself morally responsible if the woman also should commit suicide as a result of his words?

Remember that unfortunately many tired overworked mothers, and fathers too, are given to nagging at their children, but not many little boys or girls of eleven commit suicide.

Can it be that the nervous system of this little boy was overstrained because at eleven years old he was employed as a wage earner after school hours?

At the Glasgow High Court before Lord Dewar, Samuel Greer was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a criminal assault upon an elderly woman; immediately afterwards Patrick Clark was given 12 months for stealing a waterproof! Property versus womanhood again!

J. Faulkner of 49 Allen Road, Stoke Newington was summoned for assaulting a little girl of five who had been sent to his shop with a pair of boots. The man admitted the assault. He was ordered to pay the cost of the summons and bound over in £10 to be of good behaviour for 12 months. If he had taken a loaf of bread when he was hungry, he would have been sent to gaol.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

Good meeting was held in Victoria Park last Sunday, a large collection being taken; one member of the audience contributed 5s. Friday, enjoyable evening passed at the Bow Suffrage Club. Successful meeting held on Tuesday afternoon and five new members joined.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is speaking in the Bow Baths on Sunday evening; we shall also have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Sorensen lecture on "Towards Democracy." This is his first appearance as a speaker for the E.L.F.S., though, of course, he is a well-known lecturer. Members please do all you can to make this meeting a success.

Will members volunteer to sell *Dreadnoughts* and collect outside meetings and concerts in the West End? If any can spare the time to help in this way, anything they can do will be much valued. We want collectors for the Gun Factory and Compton's Saturday mornings.

Do not forget the General Meeting of the Federation on Monday evening (15th) at 20 Railway Street, Poplar. Every member should make a point of being present.

BROMLEY.

Joint Hon. Secretaries:
Mrs. McCheyne & Mrs. Mantle,
53 St. Leonard Street.

Mrs. Schlette gave interesting address on 'Food Prices and the Education of Children' Although the attendance was good we still have room for many more, so will each member do her best to bring others along next Tuesday.

Members are reminded the Club is open Friday evenings, 7—10, at 400 Old Ford Road, when we shall be pleased to welcome friends of members. Remember General Meeting and Bow Baths on Sunday.

POPLAR.

The Women's Hall, 20 Railway St.
Organiser: Mrs. Drake.

Many members volunteered for free distribution of *Dreadnoughts* this week. This is good work, when accompanied by auguments on Votes for Women. We must talk about our cause on every and any occasion.

We need more voices in our choir. Practices will be held on Wednesday evenings. Suffragettes should know their own songs and not rest until they do.

Mrs. Bouvier and Mrs. Thomson had good meetings on Tuesday evening and Friday afternoon, also Mrs. Walker at Piggott Street in the evening.

On Sunday evening Miss Pankhurst and Mrs. Tollon spoke. Miss Potter and Madam Godfrey very kindly sang and recited for us. Sunday meetings will be held regularly every other week. Thanks to members who lit the fires and got the Hall ready so quickly.

Mrs. Lambert has volunteered to take a collecting box. Would anyone else like one?

Dreadnoughts sold, week ending Mar. 6—160.

Collected in Poplar, Mrs. Bird 9s. 2d.; Miss Lagsding 7s. 8½d.; Mrs. Drake 8s. 3d. Lady Lely is thanked for present of clothes.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—
55 Fife Road, Tidal Basin.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Daisy Parsons,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Meeting at "Peacock" last Monday was addressed by Miss Feek. On Tuesday, our sale realised 9s. There was no Thursday meeting owing to the Public Meeting of the "League of Rights." Thanks to all members who turned up to act as Stewards, etc. Members who have soldier and sailor husbands, or sons, please join the League and urge your friends to do the same. You may join at 55 Fife Road, Monday evenings 8 till 10. Entrance Fee 1d. and subscription 1d. monthly. Secretary (pro. tem.) Mrs. Millo. On Friday there was a meeting at Beckton Road, Mrs. Bouvier and Mrs. Davies spoke. Will members please support the open air meetings as they used to do? Don't forget Social the last Saturday in March. Please let Secretary know how many Tickets are needed.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

R. S. P. U.

Hon. Sec.—J. W. Bonarius, 89 Wyke Road.

R.S.P.U. meets every Tuesday, 400 Old Ford Road, 8 p.m. New members welcomed. Entrance fee 3d., contributions 1d. per week. Will any friend send to the Women's Hall, Railway Street, Poplar, a few sacks of stable manure for small vegetable plot at rear, which is being worked by the members of the R.S.P.U. who will be very thankful for same.

Social Saturday, 13th March, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Tickets 3d. each.

SOCIAL—The Women's Hall
400 OLD FORD ROAD,
Saturday, March 13th, at 8 p.m.
Tickets 3d. each.
Proceeds to E. L. F. S. Milk Fund.

Three meetings for men and women on "The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement in its relation to War and Peace," are being held in the Central Hall (opposite Westminster Abbey) on March 22nd, at 11 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. The speakers will include Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Rev. Percy Deamer, Miss Marshall, Dr. Orchard, Mrs. Bruce Glasier, Miss Maude Royden and the Rev. W. Temple.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

In the following American States Votes for Women has passed the legislature:—

STATE.	VOTE. House.	VOTE. Senate.	Date of Submission to Electors.
Arkansas.....	51—18	23—12	uncertain
Iowa.....	——	38—11	1916
Massachusetts.	196—33	33— 3	1915
New Jersey....	58— 0	17— 4	1915
New York	114— 0	34— 0	1915
North Dakota.	——	31—14	1916
Pennsylvania..	130—71	——	1915
Tennessee	74—14	26— 3	uncertain
West Virginia.	76— 8	28— 1	1915

Favourable action towards Suffrage has also been taken in Vermont, Texas and Minnesota.

We send our hearty congratulations to American women.

A Votes for Women Bill has been reported favourably by the Committee on Elections and Privileges of the Alabama Legislature. The Alabama House of Representatives invited Dr. Anna Shaw, the Suffragist leader, to address its members on Votes for Women. The House was fuller than it had ever been during the session, and the members cheered Dr. Shaw, who was introduced by the speaker as "one of the greatest women of the world."

Wyoming was one of the earliest States to give votes to its women; 19 out of the 21 counties in Wyoming have women as superintendents of the State Schools. All three candidates for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction at the last election were women. A woman, therefore, holds the post at a salary of 3,000 dollars (£600) a year. Several women were elected as County Clerks and treasurers, and one, Mrs. Morna A. Wood, as a member of the House of Representatives.

The Women's Legislative Council of California, representing women's clubs throughout the State, has planned to submit to the legislature recommendations with regard to bills in the interest of women and children. The Council suggests:—

A bill providing for teachers to enter the homes of the State to teach parents the best methods of sanitation, cooking and such other things as may be helpful to the family and children.

A bill providing that children shall be required to go to school until they have passed the eighth grade. This is a change from the present age limit requirement.

A bill providing for a penal farm for first or slight offenders. This is aimed to keep them away from the bad influence of prison life.

A bill providing for completer birth and death registration.

A bill providing for the legalising of women serving as jurors.

A bill to strengthen the child labour law.

A bill providing for the requirement of the wife's signature for sale of homestead property.

A bill freeing women from inheritance taxes on community property.

And a bill providing that women shall have a right to their own wages.

Police Judge Thomas P. White, of Los Angelos, is trying an experiment in his court that is of interest to women. He is allowing a woman to preside over all cases where women are tried, and will ultimately establish a woman's court if he secures the sanction of the State legislature. All hearings are held behind closed doors and visitors and men are excluded. This is to protect women from blackmailers who have made a practice of taking the names and addresses of female defendants in order to extort money. At present Mrs. George Bullock, a well-known attorney and student of criminology, who is helping Judge White in this experiment, can only advise him as to the proper decision, because she has not yet been appointed by the State. However, a bill is to be introduced in the present legislature providing for the position which she will then fill.

In Hungary the law concerning the State maintenance of soldiers' children makes no distinction between legitimate and illegitimate, provided the father supported the child or even has merely acknowledged it before or after its birth. Marriages are being facilitated, the time of publication of banns can be disregarded, even an incompleted divorce case need not stand in the way. Marriages can be celebrated without the bridegroom's presence, if he writes from the trenches desiring it.

French Suffragists have organised a bureau for tracing lost refugee families. The Minister of the Interior (Home Secretary) has officially handed over this work to them, and the women's organisation has now indexed the names of over 400,000 refugees.

In the schools of Budapest the teachers have asked the children to choose their own subjects for drawing, and the drawings are being collected for an exhibition. The drawings of the boys all represent warfare. the girls drawings all deal with healing and relief work in connection with the War.

A commission of the three Scandinavian Countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, is at present considering far reaching reforms in Scandinavian law. In view of this the Danish Woman's Suffrage Society, Dansk Kvindesamfund, has drafted "*Married People's Property*" and "*Married People's Parental Rights*" Bills to establish equality between men and women.

A Norwegian Government Bill proposes to make women eligible for the King's Counsel.

Selma Lagerlof has been chosen as Member of the Swedish Academy. This high honour, the highest that can fall to a Swedish writer, has never before been conferred on a woman.

Doctor Liebknecht, the leader of the Social Democrats in Germany, made a bold speech in the Prussian Diet recently:—

"The Social Democrats have no reason to wait until after the War for the free franchise. The necessary technical alterations can easily be made. War has given the demand for the democratisation of the franchise new support. We demand the democratisation of the State in body and limb, in law-giving and administration. Democratic control by the people would have prevented the War. This gives us the right at this very moment to demand the democratisation of foreign policy—to demand a foreign policy which can only be built up and developed upon the democratisation of home policy."

Suffragettes in England endorse every word quoted above. We must have Votes for Women that women may prevent war in the future.

"Jus Suffragii" publishes the following open letter in reply to the open Christmas letter from Englishwomen to German and Austrian women. It has been signed by a large number of representative German and Austrian women:—

To our English sisters, sisters of the same race, we express in the name of many German women our warm and heartfelt thanks for their Christmas greetings, which we only heard of lately.

This message was a confirmation of what we foresaw—namely, that women of the belligerent countries, with all faithfulness, devotion, and love to their country, can go beyond it and maintain true solidarity with the women of other belligerent nations, and that really civilised women never lose their humanity.

If English women alleviated misery and distress at this time, relieved anxiety, and gave help irrespective of nationality, let them accept the warmest thanks of German women, and the true assurance that they are and were prepared to do likewise. In war time we are united by the same unspeakable suffering of all nations taking part in the War.

Women, creators and guardians of life, must loathe war, which destroys life. Through the smoke of battle and thunder of cannon of hostile peoples, through death, terror, destruction, and unending pain and anxiety, there glows like the dawn of a coming better day, the deep community of feeling of many women of all nations.

May this feeling lay the immovable foundation for the building up of German, English and international relations, which must finally lead to a strong international law of the peoples, so that the peoples of Europe may never again be visited with such as these.

Warm sisterly greetings to Englishwomen who share these feelings!

A police constable has been fined £63 14s. and two others £54 12s. each for endeavouring to pursuade their colleagues to join a Trade Union.

WANTED on reasonable terms, temporary home for little girl of four. Country preferred.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS
For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.

Very successful meetings were held by the League of Rights at Canning Town Public Hall, March 4th, and East Ham Minor Town Hall, March 8th. The speakers included Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Feek, Mr. George Lansbury, Sir John Bethell, Councillor Godbold, and Councillor Hollins. Branches with a strong membership and local committee have been formed in West Ham. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Millo, 55 Fife Road, and in East Ham, Hon. Sec., Mrs. Thompson.

For further particulars write to the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Lansbury, 103 St. Stephen's Road, Bow, E.

The Manchester Lord Mayor's Committee has passed a resolution urging the Government to increase the allowances of soldiers' and sailors' dependents other than wives, in view of the increased cost of living.

Those who heard Mr. Chappelow sing at Bow Baths will be interested to read one of his poems—

A golden dawn hangs over London Town,
The slow Thames flows on thick with merchant-ware,
A solitary seagull sweeping down,
Cleaves like a faery falchion the thin air;
A light wind scatters dead leaves here and there,
Day-dreams go sailing onward lazily
To where the great sun gilds the western sea.

Down in the street a girl in cotton gown
Trips across the road, a wisp of hair,
Strayed from her pale blue bonnet, kissed and blown
By the too amorous wind; so debonair
Her arch young smile, so free, so very fair,
I think of one too sweet who waits for me
There where the great sun gilds the western sea.

The girl goes on. A knight of high renown,
The sun rides on to westward; like a prayer
A bell tolls slowly, solemn shadows crown
The weary day's long close; all lines of care
God smoothes from off Time's forehead; all things wear
Soft raiment of grey peace, heart sorrows flee
To where the great sun gilds the western sea.

L'envoy.

O God, let Thy most highest music drown
All sorrow in this London; may life bear
Ripe fruit and golden for her, and no frown
Of sorrow like my sorrow; year by year,
Let her grow sweeter, crowned with grace more rare,
Leading men onward greatly, joyfully,
To where the great sun gilds the western sea.

Eric Chappelow.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

General Fund.—Miss D Rock 5.0, Miss Gore Brown (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Goudge 2.6, Bow members weekly subscriptions for Feb.: per Mrs. Payne 12.3, Poplar members monthly subscriptions for Feb.: per Mrs. Drake 14.2

For Milk and General Distress.—Mrs. V. Lowther Crofton 3.0.0, Mrs. Taylor 3.0.0, Miss Helen Fryer 2.2.0, Baron de Forest 2.0.0, Mrs. Daniell 2.0.0, Mrs. Baillie Weaver 2.0.0, Mrs. Boswell 2.0.0, Miss M. Empson 1.15.0, T. Stenhouse, Esq. 1.0.0, Miss Dora T. Barham 1.1.0, Miss M. E. Blackman 1.0.0, Miss L. Whittaker 1.0.0, Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett (monthly) 1.0.0, David Singer, Esq. 1.0.0, Robert A. Yellowlees, Esq. 1.0.0, Mrs. Fox Strangways 1.0.0, Miss B. L. Hutchins 1.0.0, Mrs. S. Gilbilan 1.0.0, Mrs. Sadd Brown (monthly) 1.0.0, Mrs. J. C. Miller 1.0.0, E. Brown, Esq. (monthly) 1.0.0, Mrs. Hartley Withers 1.0.0, Mrs. Thackrah 15.6, Mrs. Singer 14.8, Mrs. Brewer 11.2, per Miss J. M. Boorman 10.6, Mrs. G. K. Wright 10.0, Mr. & Mrs. Goldenberg 10.0, Mrs. A. Pope 10.0, Mrs. Walter Howard 10.0, Mrs. Reinold 10.0, Miss Yeoman (weekly) 10.0, The Misses Smith (monthly) 10.0, Miss Abbott (monthly) 10.0, Anon—Hornsey (weekly) 10.0, Mrs. H. J. Ford 10.0, Miss Harraden (monthly) 10.0, Mrs. L. Taylor (monthly) 10.0, Miss Lockhart 10.0, Anon per Miss Picton (5.0 monthly) 10.0, Miss N. S. Alcock 8.0, An English Girl—Australia 6.0, John Gordon, Esq. 5.0, Miss Hart 5.0, Mrs. Vatcher (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Usherwood 5.0, Mrs. Richmond (weekly) 5.0, Miss C. Hopkins (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Girling (monthly) 5.0, Miss H. Black (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Bellamy & Saunderson (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Senior 5.0, Mrs. Byford 5.0, H. Foden, Esq. 5.0, Anon 5.0, Cuckoo 3.6, J. Singer, Esq. 3.6, A. W. Johnson, Esq. 2.6, Miss M. Barrowman (monthly) 2.6, D. Wilkie, Esq. (monthly) 2.6, Miss J. Barrowman (monthly) 2.6, Anon 2.6, E. Ratcliff, Esq. 2.6, Miss E. E. Marshall 2.6, Miss N. C. Morrison 2.6, Miss Haburn (monthly) 2.6, Miss I. Jones (weekly) 2.0, Miss J. T. Dewny 2.6, Miss S. M. Kennedy 2.6, A.E. 1.0, Miss E. Porter 1.0, per Miss C. Hopkins 1.0, Mrs. Powles (weekly) 1.0, Miss Buchan 0.9.

Collections.—At Home—Lady Moyra Cavendish 3.12.0, At Home—Mrs. Yeoman 1.14.9, At Home—Mrs. Thompson 1.0.0, Miss Ashley 10.7¾, Mrs. Brewer 8.10¼, Anon 5.0, Mrs. Savoy 3.4, Miss O'Brien 1.6,

Clothes, Toys, etc.—Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Frank Winter, Baby Lovers' Club, Miss Eva Moore, Miss G. Hardy, Mrs. E. Hechl, Mrs. M. Wheatley Jones, Miss A. Thompson Mrs. Lehmann, Mrs. A. Barnes, Miss M. Neil Smith, Miss E. Chapman, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. Boase.

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